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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Ferguson's Avengers.

A STORY OF PARTISAN DAYS.

"This for gallant Ferguson!"

The foregoing five words had instituted a reign of terror in one of the loveliest districts of the Palmetto State, a district watered by the Catawba and Pacolet rivers and their gentle tributaries.

In the month of September, 1780, Cornwallis detached the notorious Col. Ferguson to the frontiers of North Carolina, for the ostensible purpose of encouraging the tories of that region to take up arms for the king. Ferguson's force consisted in part of the most profligate and abandoned characters of the partisan days, and his march was marked by atrocities of the most shocking description. The hardy men of the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Virginia, rose against the marauders, and, led by Boone and other backwoods worthies, gave them a decisive defeat at King's Mountain. Ferguson was slain in battle, and his fellow foragers, numbering about one thousand, were nearly all captured or killed.

This conflict revived the hopes of the Southern patriots, and forced Cornwallis to return to Charleston discomfited and east down.

"We shall have rest now," the patriots said, after the battle. "Ferguson, the dreaded, is dead, and the few tories who escaped with their wretched lives are not strong enough to do us harm."

Everywhere in the vicinity of the battle-field the Americans breathed freer, and the loyalists in whose interests Ferguson had marched to his death, curbed their loyalty, and in secrecy swore revenge.

But the settlements were soon to learn that the victory of King's Mountain had nerved the arm of a foe more terrible than any which they had hitherto known.

The existence of the new terror was discovered by a boy one morning about a fortnight after the battle. He found the family of Archibald Mettson murdered in their own house, and to the corpses had been pinned a paper bearing these words:

"This for the gallant Ferguson!"

This terrible atrocity aroused the country, and the excitement was quickly heightened by the finding of the body of another murdered patriot. On the cold breast, which had been pierced by pistol balls, was the palid paper and its words of terrible import, and the country knew that a fearful vengeance would be taken for King's Mountain.

During the week that followed the discoveries I have mentioned, the work of the Avengers was terrible. They fell upon patriot houses at the dead of night, and left on the bosom of their victims the five words which had already terrorized the country. It was in vain that the patriots summoned their cunning and energy for the capture of the band of demons, which, as it had been discovered, numbered six men, masked and mounted on black horses. They came and went like ghosts, but always left behind the terrible sentence which had made their existence execrable. At times they fell upon the hunters, and left them by the roadside marked with the sign of vengeance.

Fear began to paralyze the Carolinians; many abandoned their homes for the sake of their families; and it is probable that the entire district would have been depopulated in a short time, had it not been for the courage of one woman.

Her name was Alice Beauchampe.

It was a dark night in the last week of November, when the heroine of my story left the house of a friend. Her own house which had been deserted for several days, was not far away, and she had determined to return to it for the purpose of securing an article of apparel she had left behind in her recent flight.

Before she set out on her journey she was warned of the dangers that environed it; but she smiled, and declared that she did not fear them. She could enter the old house through the kitchen, in the rear, find the garment without a light, and then return safely to her friends.

The path she had often traversed was barely discernable; but she made good headway, and reached her home without incident. The silence of the grave hung about the forsaken place, and the lifting of the latch sent a chill of terror to the young girl's heart. Through the kitchen, across the deserted parlor, and up the stairs, she crept to the room where she had left the object of her nocturnal quest. The drawer of the old bureau yielded without noise, and Alice was drawing forth the garment when voices of men fell upon her ears.

She started, dropped her prize, and with her heart in her throat crept to the window that overlooked the porch in the front of the house.

She could see nothing, for the night was too dark; but the voices of men, mingled with the champing of bits, continued to salute her ears.

"This is old Beauchampe's house," said one. "It has been deserted for several days. The daughter, frightened by the manner in which we treated the father, has fled somewhere for protection."

These words drove every vestige of color from the listener's face: they told her who the men below were, though she could not see even the outlines of their persons. One week prior to her visit, her father, one of the King's Mountain heroes, was found dead in a palmetto grove, and the words of Ferguson's Avengers lay on his breast. Then she had deserted her home, knowing that the hand that struck the father would certainly not spare the daughter.

Well might the lone girl tremble when she found herself so near the dreaded scourges of the country, and she did not move until she heard the front door opened by a kick, and heavily booted feet in the room below.

Then a calm thought of her situation drove fear from her heart, and Alice Beauchampe prepared to perform one of the most daring deeds of the great Revolutionary War.

The noise in the house increased, and oaths and rude jests preceded and followed the lighting of a fire on the hearth.

Alice, who had longed for a sight of the dreaded six, crept to a spot near the bureau where there was a crack in the floor. Then applying her eye to the peep-hole she saw six wild looking men directly beneath her.

They were, beyond doubt, the Avengers of Ferguson's death, for several masks lay on the table, along with three or four bottles of wine which they had taken from some patriot's cellar. Tall, rough, devil-may-care-looking fellows they were, armed with pistols, carbines, and sabres, the kind of men who never court the smiles of mercy or listen to the pleading of innocence. Just such fellows as they were, Alice had supposed them to be, for she had seen many of the prisoners taken at King's Mountain, and she longed for the presence of a band of patriots. There were true men in South Carolina at that time who would have given their right arms for a chance to exterminate the Avengers, and Alice knew where a little party of patriots lay, but alas! they were not very near.

"We'll rest here and finish that wine!" said one of the leaders of the band, whose face told that already he had imbibed freely. "Bring in the poultry, and on old Beauchampe's hearth we will prepare a feast."

At his command, one of the men left the house, but soon returned, bearing with him a duck and several chickens, from whose freshly wrung necks the warm blood was dripping.

"How's the horses?" asked one of the Avengers, as the man flung the poultry on the table.

"Standing like rocks," was the reply. "Such horses as they are don't need watching, and besides, there isn't a rebel within ten miles of this accursed place."

"Why, there is the Widow Hartzell."

"I didn't think of her," was the reply. "How bitterly old Hartzell hated us, but we caught him at last."

"And presented him with a breast-pin! Ha! ha!"

And the laugh went all round the room.

Alice Beauchampe did not wait until the laugh was ended; while yet it filled the house with its devilish echoes, she glided across the room to a window that looked out upon the dark palmetto grove, behind the building.

There was no sash in the window and the cool winds of the night kissed the pallid cheek of the partisans daughter. For a moment she tried to pierce the darkness beneath the window; but, failing in her endeavors, she crept over the sill, resolved to trust to fortune for success.

The distance to the ground was not great, and the daring girl alighted without injury.

Now she was free to make her escape to the friends she had lately left; but immediate flight in that direction was not her intention.

"Heaven aid me!" she murmured, as she glided around the old house and approached the horses which the tories had left tethered to the small trees a few yards from the door.

A glance into the room revealed the forms of the Avengers discussing the wine with oath and jest, or watching the roasting of the fowls. They did not fear danger, for their horrible deeds had completely terrorized the country, and under the sway of their lawlessness it was fast becoming a desert.

Alice counted them before she touched a single rein; and then in a brief period of time she loosened the horses and quietly led them into a small copse not far away. The steeds did not refuse to obey her guidanceship, and when she had reached the copse, she struck them with a whip which she had found beneath a saddle. It was a smart blow that she administered, and the horses started forward and disappeared in an instant.

Thus in a few moments Ferguson's Avengers had been deprived of their horses.

Flushed with triumph, Alice Beauchampe returned to the house, and again looked in upon its hilarious tenants.

She now held a pistol in her hand—a weapon which a holster had granted her, and she crept to the edge of the porch before she halted. There was the flash of vengeance in the dark eyes of the partisan girl while she gazed upon the party beyond the threshold. Once or twice she raised the weapon, but lowered it again, as if playing with the life of the leader of the six, whose burley form was revealed by the light of the fire.

She saw the fowls, smoking and well browned, placed on the table and watched the greedy men crowded around for their shares. Their tongues and movements told her that stolen liquor was doing its accustomed work on all save the giant, who had superintended the cooking of the late repast. This man appeared perfectly sober, and the angry glances which he often cast at his comrades told that he did not sanction their bacchanalian conduct.

"Come! enough of this!" he suddenly cried, rising from the table, which had been dragged to the centre of the room. "Get up, boys, and let's be going. I told you at Wiley's that you had wine enough, but you must bring some here and drink yourselves stupid. Tom Scott, and you Blakeson, I am ashamed of you! What would we do if a gang of rebels should catch us in this condition? You know the mercy we would get, and yet you sit there as careless as statues—drunk as old Bacchus himself.

Then an expression of contempt passed over the man's face; and stooping, he cried:

"Up! up! the rebels are coming!"

But this cry of alarm did not infuse much life into the men at the table. One or two heads were raised, but the drunken leer that made the faces hideous was enough to provoke a smile, even from the mad tory.

"Men!" he sneered, contemptuously. "Dogs! every one of you. I've a mind to ride down to the Pacolet swamp and tell the rebels hiding there that the men they hate are in their power. I have thought that I commanded men; not drunkards!" and he struck the table with the butt of his pistol, but could not rouse his stupid followers.

The next moment, with an oath on his lips, he strode to the door, which he jerked open, and stepped upon the porch.

"Curse such dogs as I lead!" he hissed. "I suppose I must lead the horses up, and tie each fool in the saddle."

He was stepping from the porch for the purpose of attending to the horses which he supposed were still tethered at the trees, when a form rose before him and he started back with a gasp of terror.

"Who in the mischief—"

"Alice Beauchampe!" was the interruption of the apparition. "The daughter of the old man basely murdered by your hands! Down on your miserable knees, Godfrey Lang, and beg for the mercy which you have never granted to others! Down I say!"

Perhaps the shadow of the window sash did not permit him to see the pistol that was clutched in the hands of the fearless girl, else his rashness might perhaps have been curbed.

"Kneel to you? Never!" he replied.

The weapon which he raised dropped before the flash that followed his last words, and with a groan of pain he staggered back to drop dead among his drunken comrades.

Alice Beauchampe, amazed at her own courage, stood silent amidst the smoke of her own pistol. She saw the bacchantes try to shake off their torper at sight of their stricken leader, and one rose to his feet to fall as soon as he needed support.

"Now for the swamp?" she cried, with triumph, and the next minute rushed from the disgusting sight.

An hour passed away, and the drunken tories began to recover; their chief, who had dropped to the floor, seemed to sober them with his cold face and staring eyes, and when they had almost recovered their scattered wits, the foe they dreaded was upon them.

Alice Beauchampe's voice had fired the hearts of a patriot band for vengeance. On her way to the swamp she had encountered the partisans who had captured one of the flying horses, and were following the trail.

The conflict between patriot and tory was brief and almost bloodless.

The five avengers were made prisoners, and sued like cowards for the mercy they had never granted to a living being.

I need not describe the scene that followed. Suffice it to say that the trees in front of Alice Beauchampe's home bore the strangest fruit that ever hung from living limb.

The vengeance of the patriots was as complete as terrible, and when the glorious sun again rose, the dreaded men of the lovely district had ceased to frighten people with their name.

Alice Beauchamp, whose courage had led to the extermination of the avenging band, became the heroine of the day, and after the termination of hostilities wedded a lieutenant of Marion's men. Her heroism is venerated, and her gallant exploit narrated daily by hundreds of her descendants in the Palmetto State.

(From the Statesville Landmark.)

WALLACE BROS.

The Leading House in Western North Carolina.

THE TRADE OF SEVENTEEN COUNTIES.

Isaac and David Wallace constitute the firm of WALLACE BROS. These brothers are native citizens and two more intelligent, worthy, enterprising and public spirited Germans cannot be found. They commenced a small retail business in Statesville in the year 1859. By energy, tact, industry, sound business sagacity, and forecast they might rightfully be considered the pioneers in the wholesale trade in Western North Carolina. They commenced wholesaling in 1866—at a time of great monetary depression—when indeed there was no currency in circulation—and when country merchants could buy their goods only with the products of the soil. Here commenced what is called the barter trade, and which has attained immense proportions in Western North Carolina. Wallace Bros. commenced with it and have kept fully abreast of its continued expansion, and notwithstanding bigger and more pretentious houses in neighboring towns have sprung up and with all the untiring and systematic efforts put forth by these rival houses, by extensive advertising and by drummers, Wallace Bros. maintain the lead, and that too apparently without an effort. Their trade now embraces seventeen counties in Western North Carolina, a limited trade in South Carolina—right over Charlotte's nose—Tennessee and Virginia.

To this firm is due the distinction of developing one of the most—if not the most—profitable and important resources of Western North Carolina. We allude to its roots, herbs, medicinal plants, &c., &c.

Previous to the year 1872 the trade in roots was comparatively unknown, only a few merchants buying them, and then on a small scale, embracing only those kinds which the country people knew, principally by experience, to posses medicinal qualities. Messrs. Wallace Bros. being far-sighted business men, determined to develop the trade, their connections with country merchants giving them special facilities for doing so. They immediately engaged the services of Mr. M. E. Hyams, a Botanist and Druggist, who had been in the employment of the Confederate States government during the war, at Charlotte, as buyer of roots, barks, plants, &c., from which medicines were manufactured for the use of the army. A house was erected and the work begun. At first they encountered the ridicule against which the projectors of new theories and bold enterprises have always contended. Unaffected by this they instructed the country merchants and the gatherers as to the nature and characteristics of the plants and the method of preparing them. The first year $7,000 worth were sold, when it was found necessary to build a large house, 100 by 40 feet and two stories high, to be used exclusively as a "Botanic Depot." The sales have increased every year a hundred per cent, over that of the previous year, until during the year 1875 they amounted to about $50,000.

Thus the root trade which four years ago was regarded as insignificant and looked upon almost contemptuously, now offers employment and a living to many people, and it is believed that but for this, many country merchants during the recent depression in financial affairs, would have gone into bankruptcy. From all that can be ascertained this is now the largest house of the kind in the United States.

About 30,000 pounds are shipped monthly all over the United States and direct to a number of cities in Europe and England, including Liverpool, Bremen, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam. Their catalogue embraces over 700 varieties of roots, plants, &c., and we are informed by the manager, Mr. Hyams, that North Carolina afforded a greater variety of these than any of the Southern States, and almost as great as all of them. By the research and labor of these gentlemen many plants have been discovered which were hitherto unknown to be indiginous to the State, and which had become almost obscure in any other localities. Among the most notable of these, and one which is of special interest on account of its practical value, is the *tuckahoe* or Indian Head, a parasitic root, usually about the size of a man's head, having no top, and usually found in plowed fields. It contains more nutriment than any of our cereals rivaling in whiteness our finest flour. It makes a superior starch, and may be ultimately used for bread.

In connection with the "Botanic Depot" is a garden in which rare and comparatively unknown plants are cultivated for the purpose of obtaining an accurate knowledge of their nature and peculiarities. In addition to this they are in constant communication with the principal Pharmaceutical Societies and Colleges in the United States and with some in England, thus keeping apace with recent discoveries made in the Science of Botany, and themselves contributing to its advancement. Numerous evidences of their high standing abroad and of the confidence placed in them by druggists and dealers in *materia medica* substances appear on every hand. A few months ago 800 different varieties of fruits and plants were classified and all pronounced "correct and beautifully and carefully gotten up." At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, a communication was read from these gentlemen through Mr. Hyams, in which an imposition was exposed by which one plant, growing in the South, had been substituted for another possessing more powerful remedial agents,

For over eighteen months they have been making preparations for a full display of their stock at the Philadelphia Centennial. Much labor and money has been expended in procuring roots, bark and flowers of each of their species of plants and arranging them in an advantageous and attractive manner. This display will consist of 300 varieties of fruits of medical plants, 125 varieties of mosses, 200 of wood, showing different sections, 400 boxes of roots, &c., which they annually purchase, 600 medical plants, in glass frames—giving both root and flower of each, and some perishable fruits preserved in alcohol. This will be the largest and most magnificent display of the kind at the Centennial and will doubtless be the most attractive feature in the North Carolina exhibit, and its value to the State in bringing before the world this resource—until recently almost unknown even within the limits of the State—cannot be estimated. Over $2000 will be spent in making the collection, which will be completed sometime in March.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

ROOMS OF N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10, 1876.

Dear Sir:—The Legislature of North Carolina having adjourned without providing the ways and means for a proper representation and exhibition of the wealth and resources of the State at the Centennial Exposition, and none of our public bodies or corporations having made any movement to remedy this strange neglect, the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has appointed a committee to organize a plan, and solicit contributions to carry it into effect, whereby the reproach of being the only one of the original thirteen States unrepresented at that grand occasion shall be spared to North Carolina.

In pursuance of the duty imposed upon the committee they have already secured the services of Mr. W. C. Kerr, our State Geologist, to take charge of all the contributions from our State and to secure space for their proper exhibition.

Governor Brogden has consented to this arrangement and will cordially co-operate with us, as the official head of the State.

We want every farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, inventor, miner, and land-owner, and all persons whose avocation or pleasure it is to handle or sell the products of these varied industries of North Carolina, to co-operate with us in securing such an exhibition of them as will be worthy of the dignity and intelligence of our Commonwealth.

While much of the labor to this end will be performed by Mr. Kerr and the committee, there are hundreds of our fellow citizens who must aid us in order to make the undertaking a success. We cannot hope, with the most rigid economy, to discharge the necessary expenses at a less cost than $5,000. The costs of transporting articles to Philadelphia; the glass frames for the exposure and protection of the same; handling, watching, printer's bills and expenses of the Superintendent cannot be reduced within this limit. We therefore confidently appeal to each of you to be one of a hundred citizens of the State to contribute $50 each for this worthy purpose. We are all very deeply interested in the success of this undertaking. We hope to place before the eyes of foreigners attending the Centennial Exposition such a display of the natural and undeveloped resources of North Carolina as will attract marked attention, and induce capital and labor to come here, and see for themselves, the minerals, valuable woods, fertile lands, wasting water powers, fruits, flowers, fish and game, which abound in our pleasant and healthful climate from the sea shore to the mountains.

The occasion will also be a most opportune one for softening the asperities yet lingering in the footsteps of our late civil war. Its healing and soothing influence will be felt from one extreme of our country to the other. And this effect will be redoubled if we take proper advantage of this auspicious occasion.

All patriotic Americans can worship at the shrine where American liberty was born—where our Constitution of Government was framed and perfected; where Washington received his commission and his sword, and watched over the first steps of our infant nation.

The Centennial Exhibition has been gotten up to celebrate the facts in American history in which we all take a just pride—the South just as much as the North.

There is no taint of sectionalism in its origin and there will be none permitted in its management.

The Governor of North Carolina will commission each subscriber to this fund, and being thus clothed with an official character, he will be entitled to many desirable privileges.

Please send your check or money to Hon. W. H. Battle, John G. Williams and W. E. Anderson, Esqs., who will see to its proper application.

Hoping to hear from you favorably at your earliest convenience, we are,

Very respectfully,
EX-COM. N. C. A. SOCIETY.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 514) relating to the centennial celebration of American Independence—

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In North Carolina there lives an old man who in 1861 had six sons just grown up to manhood. At the first tap of the drum the six sons went to the front to fight for the cause of the South. They did not stop to reason much about it. North Carolina called for them and they went. Most of them were over here at the first battle of Ball Run, and from there to Appomattox, they followed that bloody and fiery track of war all the way by Chickahominy, Fredericksburgh, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburgh, Wilderness, and Petersburgh. There were not six when they got to Appomattox—there were but two. Four were sleeping in their bloody blankets; one at Antietam, another at Chancellorsville, another on the Chickahominy, and another in Kentucky. Two were at Appomattox, battle-scarred, to see the flag go down forever which they had followed with such unfaltering devotion. One of those two survivors stands here and speaks to you now, and he says he has seen enough of war, and wants peace. He wants reconciliation; he wants good feeling; he wants fraternity everywhere in this country. And that is the reason, Mr. Chairman, why I propose to vote for this bill, because I think its tendency is to produce that peace which we need.

Why have we not had it? At Appomattox, Mr. Chairman, when we were waiting to see whether old "Uncle Robert" was going to tell us to charge or to surrender and did not know which, I went into a little church which stood close by, and there lay a large Bible on the stand and I opened it. The words which fell first on my eye were these, and they seemed prophetic: "Lo, the winter is past; the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." I thought, Mr. Chairman, it was prophetic. I welcomed it as the harbinger of peace. Why is it not peace? Why have we not had peace? The soldiers fought the great question out with bayonets and muskets and cannon; but they have quit fighting. It is because a few restless political agitators still want to keep up the fight, and their only weapons are asses' jaw-bones. [Great laughter.] I have no capacity, Mr. Chairman, to participate in that kind of battle, and I am opposed to it as an unworthy afterpiece to a grand drama. I want peace.

It is urged, Mr. Chairman, that we need to save this money—this million and a half dollars. We do need economy, but we need also concord, confidence, good understanding in this country. O! if we had faith enough in one another, if there was faith in this country, in its different sections, and among all its people, the money would come forth from the coffers where it is now hoarded, the hard times would pass away, and general prosperity would return. The people who sent me here, it is true, sent me to help economize, but they sent me here also, or else I have misunderstood them, to promote peace and help bring about reconciliation and good understanding. A country which has wasted thousands of millions in fratricidal strife surely cannot grudge one or two millions to heal our mutual wounds. I vote for this bill also, Mr. Chairman, as a North Carolinian. North Carolina has a large interest in those glories which are to be celebrated on the 4th of July next. Let it not be forgotten that she first spoke the word independence at Mecklenburgh. Let it not be forgotten that she shed the first blood for liberty at Alamance. Let it not be forgotten that her sons, the mountain men, with the aid of a few gallant sons of Virginia and South Carolina, turned the tide of the Revolution toward final victory at King's Mountain. And we are coming to the Centennial, Mr. Chairman, though we are poor; and some of us will come in tears, remembering the past. Yet we are coming, the sons of the men of King's Mountain, and of Guilford, and of Alamance, to shake hands with the men of Brandywine, and Bunker Hill, and Monmouth, and restore peace in this country.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that the soldiers could settle this thing if allowed to do so. Well, that will be a good time for them to settle it. I want to go there and shake by the hand the brave men I used to meet on the field.

I admire them, I love them. I respect and I honor them. O, sir, with what reverence I stand always by the soldier's grave, whether he wore the "gray" or the "blue," because there sleeps a man who dared to die for his principles. [Great applause.]

I think of these things, Mr. Chairman, without bitterness, because you cannot tell me that any man died in vain in that war. This American people of ours is a money-loving, money-getting people, too fond of merely material interests, too sordid; and it needed the great lesson of self-sacrifice that it is worth while to die for sentiment and for principle. Our dead heroes have taught us that lesson.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, we are coming from the Cape Fear and the Albemarle, from the lowlands and the mountains. You will hear the bagpipes of our Scotchmen and the bugles of our mountaineers swelling the blast of the national jubilee. We want to shake hands with the gallant soldiers of the North. We hope to see such a greeting of the soldiers and patriots of the North and the South as will show to the whole Union that the flood-tide of sectional hatred has ebbed forever and that it remains no longer to float any freightage of unholy and unpatriotic ambition. And we want to show to the multitude of visitors from other nations how invincible we are when the heroes of the blue and gray stand together in one common phalanx of amity and concord. There, my countrymen, let us renew our vows of fervent devotion to that common country which the righteous Arbiter of all things has decreed shall be forever one and undivided; and turning our backs upon all bitter memories of the past and leaving our gallant fallen comrades on both sides to repose in "tremhling hope" on "the bosom of their Father and their God," let us go forward with courageous hearts and patriotic aspirations in that path which duty and destiny have marked out for us. [Much applause.]

The Indian and His Food.

Their taste being in some respects rather obtuse, the flesh of which they patake is not objected to, even though it be too long since it was killed, or even whether it was killed at all. Many a buffalo calf, dying with its mother, is thus served up. They have no idea of being filthy in their habits, as who has? What if they did not wash their hands before mixing the bread, or taking up the meat? Meat is meat, and, therefore, clean. No matter if it has been carried thirty or fifty miles, swinging and flopping upon the sides of a mule, until covered with dust, sweat, and hair; it needs no washing, or at least gets none, before being put into the camp-kettle. If the hair, boiled into strings and served up with the beef, is unpalatable, it is quietly taken out of the mouth, and thrown away. Hair is clean, dust is clean. If dirt is, as has been defined, matter out of place, there is none in an Indian camp; for what can be out of place where nothing has a place? As might be expected of a people whose subsistence depend upon the chase, they are not particular as to the kind of meat used, unless prescribed by "medicine." The buffalo, antelope, or deer has the preference; if these cannot be obtained, a pony or mule, a dog or a wolf, supplies the deficiency; and even the poor land tortoise does not come amiss. To the latter I became somewhat partial, from the fact, that, being thrown into the fire alive, and roasted with his shell on, there could none of their filth be introduced. Do not consider this act cruel. A tortoise thrown into a hot fire, with his back down, never struggles, or gives any indication of pain, but is apparently dead immediately, while he would live for hours with his head severed from his body. The Kiowas and Comanches do not eat birds or fish, neither does the Kiowas eat the flesh of the bear. They are forbidden, in the code of laws, as unclean—tabooed—or, in plain Indian, "bad medicine." Hence with them the wild turkey is valuable only for its feathers, which they use to wing their arrows. After a meal water is always offered to all who have partaken of it to rinse the mouth, and wash the hands. After this the pipe may be in order, but not necessarily. If it be introduced, the women withdraw and some important subject is discussed. The pipe is always circulated from one to another, from the right toward the left.—*Battey.*

Something About Easter.

A correspondent of the *Southern Churchman* asks how it is that Easter day comes on the sixteenth of April this year?

"Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March; if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after." But the moon is not full on the 21st of March, and the "next after" happens on the eighth of April, which is not Sunday; therefore, ought not Easter to be on the ninth, instead of the sixteenth? Is it a mistake? If so the movable feasts and holy days which depend on Easter are also at the wrong time. To which the *Churchman* responds as follows:

"It is a common mistake to suppose the Easter full moon is the full moon of the almanacs. If it were so, then Easter would be observed on different days in different parts of the world. Owing to the rapidity of the moon's changes, the moon, after March 24th, becomes full in Washington on Saturday, April 8th, at 2½ in the afternoon. But in London it is full at 7½. So that, by the almanacs, our Easter would be celebrated on Sunday, April 9, and the London Easter would be on Sunday, April 16—for the sun would have gone down before the moon filled—and, consequently, the ecclesiastical day would have then begun, which would make it Sunday; and by the rule of finding Easter, if the moon falls on Sunday, the Sunday after is Easter, which in that case would be Sunday the 16th: But the moon that regulates the time for finding Easter is not the actual moon in the heavens, nor even the mean moon of the astronomers, but it is an imaginary moon, whose periods are so continued that this new moon always follows the real new moon by two or even three days. This being the rule, our correspondent will see that the imaginary moon of this year is two days later than April 8,—say the 10th—and hence Easter is the Sunday after—viz, April 16."

Brick-Making Apparatus.

An ingenious kind of brick-making apparatus is stated to be in operation in Stafford, England, which conveniently compresses some 1,500 bricks per hour, but which is capable of producing, if required, a much greater quantity. On a revolving horizontal table are fixed six dies for compressing the clay. On one side of the table stands an operator who fills each die with clay, and an operator on the other side removes the clay after it has been compressed. Each die is fitted with a hinged lid and a sliding bottom, and as the table revolves, the die passes under a fixed plate which compresses the clay to the required degree. The clay, in this condition, is delivered in a column down an incline from the pug-mill, and is cut into blocks of the desired size by a very simple apparatus worked by the operator who fills the dies.

Carl Schurz seems to think Mr. Blaine's prospects are dubious, for he writes: "Mr. Blaine is a man of great talent, and has many zealous friends; but a party will be very slow in the centennial year to nominate that man for the Presidency who has made himself the first violent disturber of the national jubilee. The third term is not the only evil against which patriotic people revolt. What is now demanded is to conciliate enmity, not to goad it, and no candidate can prove himself strong, who, in the contest of opinions, introduces the bitterness of personal passion by the reckless challenge of the opponent."

"Well John," said a Sunday-school teacher to a new scholar that had been gathered from the highways, "how old are you?"

"Six years, mum."

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"One—Bob—that's all."

"How old is he?"

"Dunno ma'am; but he is just commenced for to chaw terbacker."

GENERAL NEWS.

WHISKY—POISON.—It is stated that after the most careful investigation, life insurance companies have settled down to the conclusion that those who absolutely abstain from stimulants in every form average sixty-four years of age, while the average life of drunkards and moderate drinkers is thirty-five and a half.

THE VETO.—The Washington *Gazette* states that if Grant should take it into his head to commence the ball by the exercise of the veto power, the Democratic House will squeeze him and his friends into a very tight and very uncomfortable place. They hold the purse-strings, and can refuse any appropriations, suffer who may. "The time has come, and the Democratic majority will take a stern stand on the side of the people, as against the rings, office-holders, sinecures and plunderers." So mote it be.

The Philadelphia *Times* fails to find the material in Holden for a martyr, which Blaine, in his amnesty speech, made for him. It aptly says: "Holden signed the North Carolina ordinance of secession, and reveled and profited by the rebel camp as long as there was anything left for profit. Then he crawled into the carpet-bagger's camp, was elected Governor by bayonets and fraud, joined a gang who squandered twenty millions of bonds, utterly bankrupted the State by venality, and was clearly proven guilty and justly deposed by disqualification for public trust. Did Mr. Blaine forget that this is a land of telegraphs, newspapers and schools?"

Gen. Lee's birthday, January 19th, was observed with appropriate honors in a number of the principal Southern towns.

Atlanta, Ga., affords an example worthy of imitation. During the past year the city debt has been reduced over $50,000, and all bills paid upon presentation. It is impossible to increase the floating debt, as the charter makes the city fathers personally liable for any balance against the city on expense account at the end of the year.

Seven heifers purchased in Kentucky for $35,000 arrived at Jersey City. They are the breed known as the Rose of Sharon, and were bought for persons in England to whom they will be shipped.

320 deaths in New York week before last.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK.—The Nantucket *Review* says that the schooner Oliver Cromwell, while on her mackerel cruise, had a curious incident befall her. The seine being out, a school of mackerel suddenly turned, and, making for the seine took it down. A vessel in the neighborhood immediately answered a call for assistance and swept her seine under that of the Oliver Cromwell's. Twenty-three hundred dollars' worth of mackerel were secured, the two vessels dividing the catch, the fish selling at an average of nine cents each. The bunt of the seine belonging to the Oliver Cromwell was badly rent by the sudden rush of fish, or more would have been secured. This is the second time the seine of the Oliver Cromwell has experienced similar treatment, losing all the fish at the first, on account of the seine giving way and there being no help near.

A Great Barrington (Mass.) merchant found a box of parlor matches on the store floor the other morning, which had been knocked off the shelf by a rat or a mouse over night. On opening the box the discovery was made that by the concussion every match in the box had been ignited and the wood of which they were made was charred and turned brown. Fortunately the box was so tight as to smother the fire, and no harm resulted. It was a narrow escape; and if a fire had taken place, its cause would have been a perpetual mystery.

CARNIVAL SEASON IN NEW ORLEANS.—The coming carnival season in New Orleans will be unusually attractive. February 24, the Knights of Momus will have their mystic display. On the 26th, the Great Southern States Exposition, military and civic display, will open. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, will deliver the opening address. The international pigeon-shooting tournament commences the same day. It is expected that some three hundred sportsmen will be present, including many of the most noted shots. On the 28th, the king of the carnival arrives. On the 29th, the Mardi-Gras pageant will take place, and at night the Mystick Crewe of Comus will appear in grand procession.

The length of the deepest cable laid in the world is 70,000 miles. The world telegraphic lines extend over 400,000 miles, and there are 160,000 miles of railroad.

HEAT OF THE HUMAN BODY.—Some remarkable observations have lately been made in regard to the heat of the human body. By means of an ingenious instrument recently invented by Dr. Lombard, of New York, it is ascertained that a woman's body is warmer than that of a man by about three-fourths of a degree, and sometimes as high as one-half a degree, while in no instance has the warmth of the male's body been found to be greater than that of a female. It is also definitely ascertained that children are decidedly warmer than adults, the difference being about one degree Fahrenheit, and that the younger the child the greater the diversity. A difference in the heat of the sides of the body is discovered to be an invariable law. The left side of the head, and extending downward to the base of the neck is much hotter than the right side. These curious facts open up to medical men a new line of research and inquiry.

OLD SUPERSTITIONS.—Old beliefs and superstitions die hard in England. It is not so very long ago since an ignorant Yorkshire yokel would offer up, along with his ordinary prayer, the following petition: "From witches and wizzards, and long-tailed buzzards, and creeping things that run in hedge bottoms, good Lord deliver us." A Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against one Haywood, a laborer, of Little Compton, South Warwick-hire, who a few days ago, attacked an old woman, aged eighty, named Ann Tennant, and stuck a two pronged fork into her, because, as he told the Court, she "was the properest witch I ever knowed." He confided to the Coroner that "there were sixteen more in the parish who should be done away with," and that there were also a good many villagers quite as influential and intelligent as himself who shared his somewhat uncompromising opinions on the subject.

The discrepancies in the Treasury reports for the different years, as stated by Senator Davis, was as follows, in round numbers: For 1860–'61, $50; for 1861–'62, $5,200,000; for 1862–'63, $4,100,000; for 1863–'64, $2,600,000; for 1864–'65, $8,000,000; for 1865–'66, $1,700,000: The sum total of these discrepancies is no less than $22,400,000, and the net increase, according to the report of 1870, as compared with that of 1869, is $3,200,000. It is difficult to understand how a sound system of book-keeping could show such discrepancies as these. It is particularly difficult to understand upon what principle the Secretary of the Treasury goes back and makes such extensive changes in figures that have stood unchanged for nine years.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The old darkey's definition of perseverance was not a bad one, and will do for a life motto. Here it is: "Catch hold—hold fast—and neber let go."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

Meeting of the State Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 29th, 1876.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party this day held, it was resolved that a meeting of the State Executive Committee be called to assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1876. The object of the meeting is to decide upon time and place of holding the State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative party and to consider such other matter before the Committee.

Each member of the Committee is earnestly requested to be present.

W. R. COX, CHAIRMAN.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

On our first page will be found the speech of our worthy Representative in Congress, Hon. W. M. Robbins, on the subject of the Centennial Appropriation and peace, together with other interesting articles.

A GOOD GARDEN.—Remember, the foundation of a good garden is good seeds, in the first place, and good culture afterwards.

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, you will find *all fresh and reliable* SEEDS. No old stock on hand, remember that.

Washington Items.

Nothing of much interest to our readers from Congress this week.

The Democratic consultation committee consists of Cox of New York, Whitmore of Tennessee, Randall of Pennsylvania, Goode of Virginia, Buckner of Missouri, Wigginton of California, Hartridge of Georgia, Blackburn of Kentucky, Tarbox of Massachusetts, Lynde of Wisconsin, Eden of Illinois, Payne of Ohio, and Caldwell of Alabama. The campaign committee is Clymer of Pennsylvania, Chapin of Massachusetts, Throckmorton of Texas, Hooker of Mississippi, Hewett of New York, Robbins of North Carolina, Taylor of Ohio, and Messrs. Corcoran, Harvey and Mason of the District, and Senators White of Maryland, Wallace of Pennsylvania, and Gordon of Georgia.

The House has passed the bill removing Gen. Robert Ranson's disabilities.

The House passed the bill reducing postage on third class mail matter from one cent per ounce to one half cent per ounce, the weight to be limited to four pounds. The "third class" embraces transient newspapers and periodicals as well as seeds and merchandise.

It is the subject of remark in Washington that the dressing this season is more magnificent than has ever been the case before. One of the handsomest toilets seen at any of the receptions thus far was that worn by Mrs. Jewell on Thursday. It was a golden brown silk, mingled with a cameo tinge, elaborately garnished with the same material and rich fringe.

Startling Figures.

A statement has recently been made in the newspapers of the State that, out of two hundred and thirty thousand children in North Carolina, not more than fifteen thousand are attending school. What this really means can only be fully realized by a careful consideration of the subject.

It means that only about one out of sixteen children—boys and girls—in every town and county throughout the State is now receiving the benefits of even a common school education; it means that more than nine-tenths of the youth of this grand old commonwealth—which in past days furnished compeers of Calhoun and Webster and Clay for the forum, and worthy rivals of Marshall and Mansfield for the bench—are now growing up in idleness and ignorance; it means that our children are rapidly passing over the best years of their lives—the time when they should be receiving the discipline and improvement which will render them good and useful citizens in the future—neglected and uncared for, and are hastening to that period when they are to grapple with the trials of life, all unprepared for the stern duty.

This is a very serious question, and it becomes our people to give it the grave consideration which it demands. We know that too many alas! can plead poverty in extenuation of the meagre schooling they vouchsafe to their children; but this matter of education is as essential as supplying meat and bread to our families, and we have no moral or religious right to fail in that which can alone fit those who come after us to do their part well in this world.

But we have something to provide for in our present and future educational system, over and above the ordinary school-room *curriculum*: our boys must learn to realize that *work* is one of the principles of life itself; they must appreciate the fact that every man cannot be a lawyer or a doctor, and when they find out that they have a better head for the machine shop than for the office they should throw away Blackstone and pick up the hammer. George Stephenson, as a lawyer, would have been put to the blush by the veriest pettifogger that ever browbeat a witness; but the world owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to George Stephenson, the inventor of railway locomotion. We have no intention of disparaging the higher and scientific branches of knowledge; but the professions are full and the trades languish; the South, particularly is poor—and in the great struggle for a living the ability to guide the plane or pick up type beats Virgil and Sophocles to death in getting bread and butter.

Thousands of young men all over the Southern country are out of employment, and can find nothing to do, with every disposition in the world to be independent and self-supporting It is not their fault, but the fault of the educational system in which they have been reared. They have not the wares which the world wants; with youthful energies, bright minds and active brains, they have no capacity for utilizing and applying their great gifts.

In a word, if we would be a prosperous people, we must educate our boys to be great legislators, if they can; but we must make them know also that they can act a gentleman's part and a hero's part as well in shirt-sleeves as in broadcloth.—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

SALE OF NEWSPAPER STOCK.—Mr. George Jones, publisher of the New York *Times*, has succeeded in purchasing ten shares of the *Times* stock, belonging to the Taylor estate. The price paid was $15,000 per share, and as there are one hundred shares of the *Times* stock, this places the value of the property at $1,500,000.

We wish we could impress upon the minds of all Southern gentlemen that silence in regard to the late unpleasantness is the best policy rather than speak or write upon that unfortunate subject in a manner calculated to irritate. Do not Southern statesmen and influential politicians see the object of some of the blatant leading Northern Republicans in endeavoring to stir up bad blood, at this time?—It is all for political effect, and the initiated understand it very well, but the object is to affect the masses of people, and arouse their passions and prejudices preparatory for the ensuing Presidential campaign.

We know this may be considered a stale and hackneyed subject, but it is well enough to keep it before the people, so that they may not be so easily misled by bad men and demagogues.

If Southern gentlemen wish to have anything to say upon that subject, let them imitate the example of Messrs. Robbins and Waddell,—such addresses as they recently delivered in Congress are calculated to have the most happy effect.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Judge Lyons, of Richmond, Va., in defence against the charges of Blaine, of which the New York *Herald* says:

"The letter of Jefferson Davis will be read with considerable pain by those who wish to see the events of the rebellion regarded without an awakening of the passions of the time when they transpired."

We will publish Davis' letter next week.

The following from Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts, rather indicates, perhaps, a little better feeling:

From the Raleigh *Sentinel*: Col. Morehead of Greensboro has received a letter from Jas. T. Ames of Chicopee, Massachusetts, saying that he has in his possession, and wishes to return to its proper owner, a sword, on which is inscribed: "Presented by the young ladies of Greensboro Female College, March 20, 1861—We follow in defence of right." Mr. Ames adds: "The fighting is now over except by our politicians, and their ammunition will soon give out." This sword was presented to the Guilford Grays.

The "Southern Life Insurance Company," with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., has failed and made application to go into bankruptcy.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the *Enquirer*, that on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Elmina Dameron, the wife of Mr. John Dameron, living in the neighborhood of New Hope church in Gaston county, shot herself with a pistol, from the effects of which she died on the following Monday. The unfortunate woman was the mother of a large family—having children grown—and committed the deed while in a state of mental aberration.

Story of a Rencontre in the Confederate Congress.

The editor of the Nashville *American* corrects the statement that Ben Hill, when a Confederate Senator, struck William L. Yancey on the back of the head with an inkstand in the Confederate Congress, but repeats the story that during a heated debate Hill called Yancy a liar and the latter sprang forward to strike Hill, who caught Yancy and threw him violently over a desk. Hill was much the larger and stronger man, and Yancy the more active. In the fall his spine was injured and he lay unconscious on the floor the blood oozing from his lips. He was taken away, and the members tried to keep the matter secret; and did prevent it from being known for six months. Yancey never recovered; he drooped from day to day, became hopeless, listless, and vacant, and passed quietly and calmly away. Says the *American*: "He died without a hope of the success of the Southern Republic which he had aspired to found and govern, and for which he had labored day and night for twenty-five years."

Andersonville.

The Montgomery *Mail* furnishes this bit of "concurrent testimony" regarding the cause of the Andersonville horrors, the memory of which bids fair to disturb the harmony of the Centennial festivities: "The writer of this can testify that during the time the Andersonville prisoners suffered most for food and clothing, such scarcity existed in the Confederate line of battle, among the soldiers in the field, that an average man could have taken in, at two swallows, the whole of his day's rations of bacon and eat nearly twice the bread allowed him, at one meal, without discomfort. He has seen strong men stand in the ditches around Petersburg, and cry like children when their rations were delivered. This is no fancy sketch; it can be substantiated, if need be, by the concurrent oaths of forty thousand good and true men. It was this fare, we suppose, that the prisoners at Andersonville received—but there was this difference, which doubtless told against the prisoners, viz: That whereas the Confederate ration had been from the second year of the war gradually reduced, the Federal ration had all the while been ample. The sudden change, from what they had been accustomed to receive, to the meagre allowance of the Confederate soldiers was, without doubt, hard to bear; but it was the best our beleaguered country could do, and our countrymen, from the highest to the lowest, are therefore blameless in the premises."

The Weather.

The present anomalous winter is said to resemble in many respects the celebrated winter of 1822 and 1823. The weather during the memorable season was unusually mild and temperate; the trees were green with their rich foliage, the tender fragrant flowers could be seen blooming in front-yards, fruits and vegetables were abundant, fires were hardly ever needed, and it was almost impossible for one to persuade himself that it was winter season. But on the 16th of February, 1823, the weather suddenly changed from heat to intense cold, ice formed all along the rivers, and all the ponds and creeks were frozen over. The trees which were in full bloom were killed, and numbers of white people froze to death, as did also many negroes in their cabins; cattle and hogs froze to death in the fields and woods, owing to the rapidity of the change from heat to cold. It should be a warning to us to make provision for violent changes after so mild a winter. The weatherwise predict a late spring and plenty of cold weather.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Cheap Shops.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that the tendency toward cheap shoes which has been observed for the past eighteen months seems now to be general. Manufacturers are turning out large quantities of goods to meet this demand, which so closely resemble the same grades of previous years as to defy the scrutiny of any but experts to detect their inferiority. Using quite as good leather as ever, they are saving in the quality of the trimmings. In some respects this cannot fail to injure trade and to benefit the small shoemakers. The excellence of factory work has very largely driven the shoemakers out of their shops. But deterioration in the quality of factory work will set many a hammer to ringing on the lapstone.

The loss of life by the recent explosion in the Jakin Mine, Belgium, was frightful. One hundred and sixty-six miners are thought to have been killed.

The Landis-Carruth case of Vineland, New Jersey, in which Landis shot Carruth, the editor, is ended. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, on the plea of Landis' insanity.

A determined struggle between the Alfonsists and Carlists, in Spain is on the eve of consummation. Heavy fighting anticipated in the Spring, and possibly a short and decisive campaign.

DIPTHERIA.—Tea made of the seeds of the common sumac, is said to be a certain cure for diphtheria.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Swepson for the killing of Moore, resulted in admitting Swepson to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at Alamance Superior Court.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. Feb. 1.—The Treasurer of St. Lawrence Co., is a defaulter for $35.000. He is a Republican, and has been 18 years in office.

SNOW in the North and Northwest on the 3rd—a foot deep in New York, and heavy snows in the West impeding the progress of trains.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has refused by a vote of two to one to concur in the proposed convention of 1877, which has been called for the purpose of consummating the union between the Methodist Protestant and the Methodist churches. These two non-Episcopal bodies were separated by the late war.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Father Wolfe, of Richmond, a Catholic priest of the Benedictine order, has located in Gaston county upon the farm of Father J. J. O'Connell. He will be followed in a short time by seven or eight other priests of the same order, who will establish and conduct a large Catholic college in Gaston. These priests will work the farm and thus make their living, teaching school at the same time.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: On Tuesday, a son of Mr. Ellison Walker, of Mecklenburg county, 10 or 12 years of age, was crushed to death in a cotton gin, which was being run by his brother. It is not known why the little fellow went into the gin, but no one was aware of his presence there, and it is supposed by some that he was asleep when the machinery was put in operation, and that he got into the gin for that purpose, while the hands went to the fire to warm. After the bale had been pressed a portion of one of the little boy's feet was discovered protruding from it, and the investigation which this led to, revealed the horrible fact that the unfortunate child had been packed in a bale of cotton. He was crushed out of all shape, as can be imagined when it is remembered that the whole machinery of the gin had its full force upon his body.

When the news of the dreadful occurrence was carried to Mrs. John Walker, the aunt of the boy; she was at the table, eating her supper. So great was the shock, that she fainted away and in a short time died. She had been in delicate health, in fact an invalid, for some time past.

Col. H. T. Douglas has been elected President of the Petersburg & Weldon railroad, vice W. C. Carrington resigned.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, Presbyterian Evangelist, has removed to Mocksville and taken charge of the Mocksville and Franklin churches.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: A novel and interesting meeting was held in this city last night. About 9 o'clock, several members of the Young Men's Christian Association assembled on a corner of Trade and Tryon streets, and, mounting a box, talked and prayed by turn. A large crowd soon assembled, drawn together by the novelty of the proceeding. The meeting continued for perhaps three quarters of an hour, and during this time the audience was respectful and attentive.

DWELLING-HOUSE DESTROYED.—By a private letter to a citizen of Charlotte, we learn, that a large frame dwelling-house, belonging to R. L. Hix, who lives four miles south of Wilkesboro, the Taylorsville road, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. The house was intended as a dwelling to accommodate boarders during the summer, and the loss is a very heavy one. Mr. Hix has been peculiarly unfortunate, he having had a large barn destroyed by fire within the last year or so.

The same correspondent informs us that the ground was covered with snow at the time he wrote, to the depth of from four to six inches, which somewhat accounts for the cold snap for the past few days here.—*Observer.*

The Statesville *American* says: Col. Julian Allen, who last fall purchased a plantation near Statesville and will introduce improved farming sheep raising, &c., returned to this place from New York, last Friday morning, for the purpose of directing the management of his plantation making arrangements for the erection of a comfortable house and other corresponding improvement the ensuing summer. Col. Allen's design is to locate in Iredell, rent out his Brooklyn city property, and continue his mercantile house in New York, with a branch in Statesville for the leaf tobacco trade.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—Opinions were filed by the Justices on yesterday in the following cases:

State vs. Robert Childers, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

William Clark vs. D. M. Wagner et al., from Iredell. Reversed and *venire de novo*.

Elisha Grady et al. vs. Commissioners of Lenoir county, from Lenoir. Injunction dissolved.

E. O. Elliott vs. E. J. Robards et al., from Catawba. Judgment affirmed.

Chaney Caldwell et al vs. Wilmington J. Watson et al., from Orange. Judgment reversed.

State vs. Joel Dishman, from Wilkes. Error. *Venire de novo.*

Daniel H. Lambert vs. N. R. McKinery, from Randolph. Affirmed.

State vs. A. M. King, from Stokes. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*

A horse thief loose. Wilmington *Star*: A circular has been received at the Marshal's office, from R. Chambers & Co., of Danville, Va., from whom a fine horse was stolen on the 14th ult. The thief, one A. B. Moore, is described as being 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 170 pounds, has light hair, very florid complexion, and rather a country appearance. His wife, who is probably with him, is 19 years of age, very tall and slender, and rather prepossessing in appearance. A reward of $25 is offered for the thief and $25 additional for the horse.

The Asheville *Expositor* says that one night last week a burglar entered the house of Peter Epley, in McDowell county, took a key from Mrs. Epley's dress pocket, and proceeding to the bureau opened a drawer from which he took about $50 in specie and $50 in currency, with pocket-book and several papers. No arrests.

A white man and a negro, employed on a building in Asheville, got into a quarrel on Monday last, when the negro pushed the white man off the third story of the building. Fortunately, he caught on a ladder, and saved himself from death. The negro was put in jail.—*Expositor.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that the amount of tax paid in this State by retailers of spirituous liquor for the year 1786 is $20,710.16, which is the net amount after deducting 5 per cent. sheriff's commissions.

The Washington *Echo* says: The sale of valuable property, advertised in the *Echo* for several weeks past, took place yesterday. The property was knocked off to Col. David M. Carter for the Raleigh National Bank at the following figures: Leroy property, $4,000; Gray, or Palmetto farm, $3,500; Guilford Farm, $14,900; Spence Farm, $12,000. Total, $34,000.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: The plantation of Mr. Berry Foster, of Davie county, is classed as medium only, and is cultivated by his son and four colored laborers. The past year (1875,) it produced 13,600 pounds of pork, 1,500 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of oats, 798 bushels of wheat, 10,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, besides, hay, fodder, potatoes, &c.

Mr. Foster slaughtered a hog which weighed 790 pounds. He killed one a few years since which weighed 812 pounds. He has now a lot of fine beef cattle ready for market.

Mr. R. E. McDonald, the Charlotte postmaster, who was charged by the boy Hood as being concerned in the recent post office robbery in that city, has had an examination and been acquitted.

A correspondent of the Weldon *News* says it is reported that Mr. Carter Pope has instituted suit to recover nearly all the land covered by the town of Battleboro, to which he makes claim.

A SABLE LINK IN THE CHAIN OF THE PAST.—A gentleman who visited the Sound a day or two since, reports having interviewed an old colored man, about 70 years of age, employed on the premises of Capt. I. B. Grainger, who says he was formerly a servant of Henry Clay. He states that after having served the great commoner for many years, he was finally transferred to the possession of Henry Clay, Jr., who afterwards fell mortally wounded on the bloody battle-field of Buena Vista. Our sable relic and sole surviving representative (in this quarter) of the "Sage of Ashland," who himself delights in the cognomen of Henry Clay, followed his young master to the frontier, from whence he returned after the lamented death of that gallant and promising officer, and finally made his way to the future Cape May, Long Branch, or Saratoga of North Carolina, where he now regales his aged appetite with clams, crabs and oysters, in the midst of which pleasant companionship he will probably close his somewhat eventful career.—*Wilmington Star.*

The Charlotte *Observer* says: On yesterday Mr. Cyrus Wolfe brought to our office a phial containing 110 pennyweights of gold, which was taken out of a branch on the place of Mr. Tretenick, five miles southeast of Charlotte on the Carolina Central Railroad, in Sharon Township. Since last May 10 cargoes of this ore have been sent to Philadelphia, and the result has been about $1,000 clear profit to Mr. Tretenick since that time, when the first installment was sent. Mr. Wolfe reports that he has done no underground work, but has found all of this gold on the surface. This property joins that of Mr. Wolfe, and he expects to find gold on his own land. In this connection we will mention a valuable vein, or vein that promises to be valuable, which was found last week on the lands of Mr. J. C. Lineberger, in Gaston county. About 20 years ago Mr. L. was engaged in mining operations, and a few days ago the old shaft caved in, revealing a fine gold vein within two feet of where the shaft had been sunk years ago. Specimens of this ore have been found to yield from $10 to 20 per bushel, and so positive is Mr. Lineberger that he has found a "big bonanza" that he has sent North for an experienced miner to examine the place. If the result of his investigations is satisfactory, machinery will be put up at once and steps taken to ascertain the extent and value of the vein.

J. C. Guerrant, of Leaksville, has invented a water meter—a thing that inventors have been searching after for a long time, says the Greensboro *Patriot.*

Hedrick, who shot and killed Seford in Davie county some time since, has surrendered himself to the authorities of that county.

Several Northern gentlemen have recently visited Statesville and its vicinity, prospecting for homes.

The Southern Express Company has purchased Wooten's Express running on the Carolina Central and Western N. C. Railroad, and will soon have its lines in operation.

GENERAL NEWS.

COST OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL SERVICE.—The profit of the department on mail matter of the first class, including letters and sealed packages, is officially reported at $4,312,390 for the last fiscal year, this being the only class of matter which was not transported at heavy loss. On second-class matter, consisting of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, the loss was $6,933,023, and the loss per pound about twelve and one-half cents, being at the rate of four and one half cents for each piece of mail matter, which includes books, pamphlets, engravings, etc. The loss on miscellaneous matter was $4,113,915, or about nine cents a pound.

James B. Beck will be the arbitrator on the part of Virginia on the Maryland Virginia boundary line commission in place of the late ex-Gov. Graham of North Carolina.

At the Leipzig University, Germany, there are 3,000 students, 63 of whom are Americans. At the Berlin University there are 62 of our boys.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The hay crop of New Hampshire is estimated at $10,000,000; the corn crop at 2,000,000 bushels; oats at 1,500,000 bushels; garden crops at $1,000,000; butter at 6,500,000 pounds; milk (sold) at 3,000,000 gallons. Potatoes are so abundant that they sell for 40 cents a bushel. There is not, however, over one-third of a fruit crop raised. An unusually small amount of cheese has been manufactured. Wool has decreased, while the value of live stock has increased. Wheat was nearly a failure, but the tobacco crop was unusually good.

In the months of October, November, and December of last year there were 2,416 failures in the United States—that being about 805 in a month, 186 per week and 31 per day.

What an alarming state of affairs.

An eminent physician of a Western city says he has cured ninety-nine out of every hundred cases of scarlet fever by giving the patient warm lemonade with gum arabic disolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cool.

The Legislature of Minnesota passed a bill to borrow $60,000 from the school fund to pay its current expenses.

That's the way financial matters look out there.

One hundred and sixty-two men and one hundred and ninety-three women over ninety years of age died in New Hampshire last year.

It looks very much like the number of human days are being lengthened.

The warm weather was hatching out myriads of grasshoppers in Southern Missouri. We hope Jack Frost will put an end to this plague, and relieve our Missouri friends from the depredations of these insects.

The new census of Texas shows that the State has a population of about 1,275,000, as compared with a population of 818,519 in 1870.

If you have a friend with a cough or cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents.

A firm of horticulturists at Sonora, Cal., on thirteen acres of orchard land produced and shipped last year 100,000 pounds of apples, 95,000 pounds of pickles, 220 barrels of vinegar, and 30 barrels and 15,000 cases of cider, and, with increased facilities of exportation, they expect to find a market for five times that amount.

A citizen of Lexington, Ky., has in his possession a quill of a condor, which has a history. It was given to Henry Clay in 1824, with an injunction never to cut it until he was elected President, when he was to write his first message with it. In case he were not elected, it was not to be cut until a "constitutional President wrote a Constitutional message for all the States." After Mr. Clay's death it was given to Millard Fillmore, but he was likewise unable to use it. During the last Presidential campaign the owner determined to give it to Mr. Greeley should be elected. The quill, which is still uncut is over three feet long, and is as large round as a man's thumb.

Turkey has fifteen immense ships of war, which cost nearly $2,000,000 apiece. They lie idle in the Bosphorus all summer, their only use being to fire salutes every Friday when the Sultan goes to mosque. They never go to sea, and if they did they would be likely to founder in the first gale, for they are very unwieldy and the Turks are miserable sailors. The only voyages they make are when in the spring they are taken out of the Golden Horn and anchored in the Bosphorus, a distance of about two miles; and when in the fall they are taken back to their winter quarters in the Golden Horn.

In Mississippi there is still an extensive area of cotton ungathered, most of which it is feared will be lost for lack of hands to do the picking.

SIX HORSE THIEVES HANGED.—ATCHISON, KAN., Jan. 31.—A commercial traveler of this city has just come in from Solomon's Valley. He says that six horse thieves were hanged there a few days ago by a vigilance committee. Among those lynched were Hutchinson, Cox, and Connaughty, three desperadoes of the frontier. The thieves were surrounded in their cabin at night, just after returning from a trip to Nebraska, where they had been to dispose of stolen stock. They were tried by a lyncher's court, found guilty and executed at once.

NEW YORK.—Pforzheimer, Dreyfus & Keller, wholesale jewelers, 24 John street, New York, have suspended. Liabilities $114,000; assets, $150,000.

A receiver has been appointed for the New York State Loan & Trust Company. Its original capital of $1,000,000 has been reduced three-fourths by unprofitable securities.

Five thousand dollars in gold certificates are missing in the New York custom house.

BOSTON.—Failure of Robert & G. R. Berne, tailors, liabilities $34,000. Jacob Beck, clothing, liabilities $49,000. Chas. E. Meyer & Co., picture frames, liabilities, $50,000. Amos Foster, furnishing goods, liabilities, $26,000. Patrick Donahoe, Bookseller and Publisher of Boston *Pilot*, liabilities about $308,000, including $50,600 or $60,000 of mutual endorsements with A. W. Loving. The assests are rated by a committee to aggregate $216,000.

Since the first of December 600 persons, nearly all colored, have emigrated from Georgia to the Western and cotton States, while 250 negroes have left the turpentine districts of North Carolina for Florida in the last fortnight.

Vallandigham's grave at Dayton, Ohio, is unmarked, even by a headstone, though a small cedar grows at its foot and another at its head.

Hugh Murray, aged 19, was bitten by a cat he provoked, in Richmond, Va., and died of hydrophobia.

The Georgia Legislature appropriated one-half of its *per diem* for one day, on the 18th ult., to Gen. Lee's monument, and adjourned after eulogies in commendation of the illustrious chieftain.

Almost 1,000,000 paper collars are made in this country every day. The stock on hand is so large that men can wear three collars at once if they want to.

Thirty-two sales of short horns took place in Kentucky last year, in which 1,553 animals were sold for 665,036.

Two thousand oystermen, working one thousand vessels of various kinds, are harvesting the oyster crop near New York city. They estimate the crop at two million bushels, which will return a profit of six or seven hundred thousand dollars.

Drunkenness of one year's continuation has been made sufficient cause for divorce by the Ohio Senate.

There is said to be about 350 foundries in the United States engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces using annually about 500,000 tons of iron.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: "Probably no man in New England is such an extensive breeder of fancy poultry, at least for pleasure alone, as Anthony Sheffield, of Florence, who has spent thousands of dollars and years of time in gathering his fine collection. Quite a number of buildings are used, but the main house is 30 by 125 feet, two stories high, the sides facing the east and south, one of them being of glass. The partitions are of wire, and the floor concrete, and the temperature is kept uniform by a coal stove. A man is constantly employed to care for the stock and buildings."

Among other devices to obtain the "ways and means" of life in Washington is a novel appeal to patriotism and vanity introduced by a lady of dashing appearance. She has installed herself in a committee-room at the Capitol, with a large and elegantly bound blank-book, each page of which is ruled into small portions, each one large enough to contain an autograph signature. The book when filled is to be nailed up in a box, and deposited in the Capitol, with an inscription stating it is not to be opened until 1976. For the privilege of thus transmitting his name to posterity each signer is to pay the sum of $10.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS&c., &c,

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	00 a 75	Salt	1 50 a 0 0
Wheat,	1 00 a 1 15	" American,	0 00
Flour,	2 75 a 3 00	Candles ada.	18 a 20
Meal,	2½ a 0	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	2 a 2	" Kerosene,	22 a 30
Bacon	13½ a 18	Sheetings, Fries' B.	8
Pork,	0 00 a 9 00	" " A	8½
Lard,	12½ a 18	Yarn, Fries.	0 00 a 1 15
Eggs,	00 a 15	Iron,	5 a
Molasses,	35 a 40	Nails,	4½ a 5
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Calf Skins, green,	10 cts.
" Mount.	15 a 20	Tallow,	6 a 10
Butter	25 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	80 a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00 a 8 00
Apples, green,	50 a 0.75	Home grown,	0.00 a 0.00
dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour,	Fruit 50
Potatoes, sw.	50 a 00	Brick,	7.00 a 00.00
" Irish,	50 a 00	Shingles,	
Coffee,	22 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60
" crushed,	15 a 18	Eggs,	2½ a 3
Dried peel, peach,	12½ a 22	Butter Beans,	13
" unpeel'd "	6 a 8	Dried Cherries	18 to 20

Dried Blackberries, 0 to 10

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs, Common,	$ 3 00 to 4 50
" Good working,	4 00 to 7 00
Bright medium smokers,	5 00 to 8 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 15 00
Leaf, Common,	4 50 to 6 00
Good,	6 00 to 8 00
Medium wrappers,	8 00 to 12 00
Yellow "	10 00 to 20 00
Fancy "	25 00 to 40 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 16 00
" good,	16 00 to 25 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Primings	1 50 to 2 50
Lugs—Very Common,	3.50 to 4.00
" Medium,	5.00 to 6.00
Fine Smokers,	10.00 to 18.00
Leaf—Common,	4.00 to 6.00
" Good	6.00 to 10.50
Wrappers—Medium,	10.00 to 12 00
" Fine,	15.50 to 23 00
" Extra,	25.00 to 50 00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

NEW.

PRIMINGS—Loose,	$1 50 a 4 00
Prized,	2 00 a 4 00
LUGS.—Loose and prized,	2 50 a 5 00
LEAF.—Common to medium,	4 50 a 5 50
Good,	8 00 a 9 00
Good fine brown and dark,	10 00 a 13 00
WRAPPERS.—Bright yellow, common to good,	12 50 a 25 00
Fine do do do	35 00 a 50 00

OLD.

BLACK.

LUGS—Common	$ 4 00 to 6 00
Good	7 50 to 8 00
Extra	8 00 to 9 00
LEAF—Common	8 00 to 9 00
Medium to good	9 00 to 10 00
Fine	15 00 to 16 00

BRIGHT.

LUGS—Common chaffy smokers and fillers,	8 00 to 10 00
Medium to good smokers and fillers,	11 50 to 15 00
Extra smokers	25 00 to 35 00
LEAF—Medium to good fillers	10 00 to 12 00
Extra fillers	17 00 to 20 00
WRAPPERS—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to good	30 00 to 45 00
Fine	50 00 to 65 00
Extra	75 00 to 80 00

MAHOGANY.

WRAPPERS—Common to medium	15 00 to 20 00
Good to fine	25 00 to 35 00

DAPPLE.

WRAPPERS.—Good to fine	30 00 to 35 00
Extra	35 00 to 50 00

Fayetteville, Feb. 7.—Bacon 12 a 15 Flour, $6.00 a $6 50; Corn 0 70 a 0 75; Oats 60 a 60; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 20 a $1 30 Lard, 16 a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt $0 50 a 1 40; Salt 1 40 a 1 50.

Charlotte, Feb. 8.—Bacon 12½ a 15; Flour, $3 00 a $3 25; Corn, 70 a 00; Oats, 65 60; Wheat, $1 15 a $1 25; Brandy, $1 75 a $2 00.

In New York and Baltimore, the market is quiet without much change. Gold 113.

In Baltimore, wheat 120 a 140; corn, white 45 a 50; yellow 56 a 59.

PATTERSON & CO. Keep a well selected line of

STAPLE CARPETS,
HEMP AND GRASS MATS.
OIL CLOTHS
TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS.

They will soon add to their stock a line of WINDOW CURTAINS, bought of A. T. Stewart & Co., in elegant designs and at very low prices.

They correspond with large wholesale houses in the Northern cities that furnish Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains of any style or finish, and any order can be filled in a few days.

They keep also an assortment of the new and popular PAPER WARE.

Their's is the only house in this part of the State that can furnish BURIAL CASES, and BURIAL ROBES, the latest and handsomest garments for enrobing the dead.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION for Forsyth County will meet at the Court House in Winston on the first Monday of February next, and all persons having busines before said Board, are hereby notified to attend. J. H. WHITE,
Jan.-13-No-2. Clerk of Board.

Remember This.

Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist, Dr. Thomson and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply the demand at Blums.

NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

Our Second Stock of Fall & Winter Goods.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

We have just received the Largest and most varied stock of GOODS ever offered in Winston or Salem.

We buy for Cash only, and in quantities that enable us to get bottom prices, consequently we are offering goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of every article of goods used by the masses of the people.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails

MADE A SPECIALTY.

We invite all to examine our stock and prices. All saleable produce bought and sold.
Nov. 18, 1875.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Has the BEST LIGHTED SALE-ROOM of any Warehouse in town.

IT WAS THE FIRST HOUSE TO REDUCE CHARGES. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.

51,-3m. M. W. NORFLEET, Proprietor.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7, a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3. p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Ellaville and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6, a. m. due, every Thursday, 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Booneville: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 30, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged at advertising rates. Terms cash.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

500 **CHICKENS** wanted immediately. Will pay CASH or GOODS for them at WOMMACK'S.

MAP OF TOWN.—We have been shown a map of Salem and Winston, with the surrounding land, as far as it was formerly owned by "The Congregation of United Brethren of Salem, N. C., compiled from the original surveys as made from 1771 to the present date, and drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch, showing all the lots in both towns, their numbers, and present owners, the streets and their names, location of public buildings, &c.

The map was made by E. A. Vogler, the Treasurer of the Congregation, for the office, but as he has had a number of applications for copies, he has reduced one to half the size of the first one made, being now about 36 by 48 inches, and will have copies printed if a sufficient number should be wanted to justify the expense.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF CASSIMERES, JEANS, and a splendid lot of OVERCOATING *cheap* at WOMMACK'S

LARGE YIELD.—Dr. Shaffner, of this place, obtained the premium at our last State Fair on the "Best Field Crop of Potatoes" of the Peerless and Peach Blow variety, being at the rate of 357 bushels to the acre. With proper care and judicious management, every farmer could bring up his crops to a similar standard.

There are several instances of very successful farming in this neighborhood, particularly in the South Fork section, where old and apparently worn out farms have been redeemed and are now among the most valuable in that neighborhood.

Instead of becoming discouraged with this section, there is every encouragement to make good farms and pleasant homes right here among us. For a while hard work and careful management may be necessary, but in almost every case the best results will follow.

Let our farmers, like reasonable men, build up our own "waste places" and make the fields look thrifty and beautiful. It can be done with time, patience and well directed labor.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of J. L FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th, 1876.

FIRST SNOW.—On Thursday night last, the ground was covered with sleet, and on Friday snow fell to the depth of two inches. Saturday and Sunday were rough days, with sleet and rain.

The weather is now again milder.

We copy the following from the Louisville *Commercial* of Jan. 20th, relating to the

GOOSE-BONE WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The present Winter has been a puzzler to all the weather prophets; even Prof. Tice got lost in its uncertainties, and Old Probs has not, in every instance, foretold the daily changes. Alone of all the weather prognosticators, the goose-bone has hit the mark, and in view of this fact, swelling with young American enthusiasm, we propose three cheers for the goose. The goose-bone predictions are perhaps more closely watched in Kentucky than anywhere else, and it may be called the Kentucky weather prophet. In many parts of the State the farmers consult it and prepare for handling their crops in accordance with its predictions. It is said that there is a family in Woodford county that have fifty of these little prophets carefully laid away, and declare that not one of them made a mistake in their predictions. Let us turn to this year's prophecy. We must take the breast-bone of a last Spring's goose, none other will do, for the prophecy does not extend beyond the year in which the goose is hatched. Thanks to a friend, we have such a bone. It must be divided into three different parts, which represent the three divisions of Winter. The breast-bone of a goose is translucent, but at places has cloud-like blots upon it. These blots denote cold weather. Looking at the bone before us, we find a little cold weather about the 1st of December, which we have realized, and there is another blot beyond the center of the bone, denoting cold weather about the middle of January; this cloud we are passing now, and so far our little prognosticator has guided us right. We are to have warmer weather after a few days, but the worst is to come. The darkest blots are near the end of the bone, and if the prophecy fails not, winter will verify the saying of coming in like a lamb and going out like a roaring lion. Our coldest weather will come after the middle of February, and our warmest fires will be required for the parting days of Winter and the first days of Spring.—This is the goose-bone prophecy, and as we have the word of a good old farmer that it has not failed for fifty years, we would advise the laying in of a good supply of coal, and general preparations to meet cold weather—for the goose-bone has said it, and old Winter will be after young Spring with a big icicle.

☞ You can find a good PATENT AXE for One Dollar, at WOMMACK'S.

GRAND DRESS BALL AND SOCIAL PARTY.—The citizens of Salem, Winston and the surrounding country are respectfully notified that there will be a Grand Dress Ball and Social Party given by, and for the benefit of Salem Cornet Band, at the Salem Hotel, Feb. 22nd, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen bring your ladies. Refreshments furnished gratis by the Band. Come one, come all, a good time guaranteed to every one. Those not wishing to dance, will be furnished a separate apartment for social enjoyment.

Ladies receiving invitations, entrance free. Fee for gents one dollar, ($1). Tickets for sale by Ebert & Co., Salem, and R. R. Crawford's, Winston, N. C.

COME AND BUY, NOT WITHOUT MONEY.—In order to raise money to promptly pay a heavy surety debt, I propose to offer FOR A TIME, my large and desirable stock of Goods at COST, in such quantities as CASH buyers may desire. Come and avail yourselves of an opportunity which I trust will prove a mutual benefit.

Respectfully Yours,
Salem, N. C., Feb., 7th 1876. J. L. FULKERSON.

The TABLEAUX, advertised to be exhibited on last Friday had to be postponed on account of the inclement weather.

The TABLEAUX will certainly come off on the 11th inst., (to-morrow.) No pains have been spared to make this entertainment a good one, and the young ladies and gentlemen engaged in it have determined that so far as their efforts are concerned, it shall be a success.

Go, and you will be sure to spend a very delightful evening.

A large stock of DRESS GOODS. At reduced prices. J. L. FULKERSON
Salem, N. C., Jan. 6th 1876.

One night last week the prospect for an ice crop seemed very good, and next morning a man started for his pond, about a half mile off, to see how thick it had frozen, but by the time he reached it the weather had so moderated that frogs were sitting on the banks of the pond, croaking.

SHOOTING.—We learn that a few days since, a shooting scrape occurred in Winston, between two white men and a negro. The negro accused the men of starting his team, and used abusive language, which resulted in his being shot at. One ball passed through the negroes hat brim, while another grazed his ear. The affair was stopped without further damage.

FINE PORK.—Mr. A. Butner, of the Salem Hotel, slaughtered during the winter, ten hogs, averaging 300 lbs. apiece, yielding 3,000 lbs. of pork.

☞ BLANKETS, &c.—Good lot of BED, LAP and HORSE BLANKETS, cheap at WOMMACK'S.

PROF. TRIPP commenced his lectures in the Academy Chapel, on Tuesday evening last, to a good audience.

The lectures are highly interesting, embracing as they do, the most remarkable periods of modern French history, given in a pleasant and agreeable manner, and alluding to many facts not generally known.

The whole course, embracing six lectures, will conclude on Friday morning.

The students of Mr. Munroe's Male Academy of Winston, have organized a Base Ball Club.

Charles Gibson, colored, died on the 28th of January, after a lingering illness, aged 82 years. He is the same we noticed sometime since, in our Forsyth Riflemen sketches, as the servant of Col. Forsyth in the Canada campaign in 1814. It is said that he left an estate of perhaps $1000 in value.

Osborn, and not Austin, is the name of the person from Stokes county, who was suffocated by gas, in Wilmington, last week.

SOMETHING NEW.

The INDEPENDENCE BREAD PLATE—represents the 13 original States with their representatives in Congress 100 years ago.

Nice for daily use in every family. Sold by J. L. FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th, 1876.

FRANK LESLIE, at his Mammoth Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York, issues seventeen beautifully illustrated newspapers and magazines. Mr. Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of the "Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the illustrated weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable business. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on news-stands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo, which, to all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the *Illustrated Newspaper* receives during the year 832 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book, the subscriber would have 3,228 pages, equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 460 pages each, and one-half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the centennial year will make the most accurate and valuable Illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers, after they have subscribed to the PRESS to secure one of Frank Leslie's illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

☞ **A New Stock of Calico** just opened and selling rapidly at **8** and **10** cents a yard.
Jan. 6, 1876. WOMMACK & CO.

VALENTINES.—As the time for indulging in sending these pleasing or mischievous missives, is approaching, we clip the following from an exchange for the amusements of all concerned:

At one time, handsome presents were given, but that custom has died out There was a tradition among many people that every bird chose its mate on Valentine's day; and at one time it was the custom for young folks to go out before daylight on that morning and try to catch an owl and two sparrows in a net. If they succeeded, it was a good omen, and entitled them to gifts. Another fashion among them was to write the valentine, tie it to an apple or orange, and steal up to the house of the chosen one in the evening, open the door quietly and throw it in. On the eve of St. Valentine's day, the anxious damsel prepared for sleep by pinning to her pillow, five bay leaves, one at each corner and one in the middle (which must have been delightful to sleep on, by the way). If she dreamed of her sweetheart she was sure to marry him before the end of the year.

The candidate for matrimony sometimes boil an egg hard, take out the yolk, and fill its place with salt. Just before going to bed, she must eat egg, salt, shell and all, and neither speak nor drink after it.—*Charlotte Observer.*

WOMMACK & CO have just received a complete line of NEW GOODS and offer their numerous customers a complete stock for the NEW YEAR, cheap for cash or barter.
January 6, 1876.

Mr. SWIGS had been in a melancholy mood for some time, and Mrs. Swigs feared that he might commit some rash act of violence upon himself; and the other day when he went to assist in making some repairs to the dam of an ice-pond, near town, her fears increased, as she thought that he might take a notion and drown himself. Swigs, on the contrary, had no idea of drowning himself, but while engaged at his work he had the misfortune to fall in the pond and get a good "ducking."

Some of his fellow workmen succeeded in fishing him out, and he went home to exchange his wet clothes for dry ones; but when he arrived at his house, he found that Mrs. Swigs had gone visiting, and that the doors were all locked. Hoisting a window he crawled in, and after making the change of clothing, went back to his work, leaving his wet clothes lying on the floor.

In due time Mrs. Swigs returned from her visit, and when she discovered Mr. Swigs' wet clothes lying on the floor, she threw up her hands and exclaimed:

"Mercy! I'll bet anything that Moses has gone and drowned himself!" then as a smile spread over her countenance, she added: "But wasn't it thoughtful in them to bring his old clothes home, they'll make such good carpet rags."

☞ DON'T FORGET THE TABLEAUX at WOMMACK'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 11. Admittance, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½, prompt.

AT COST.—Mr. J. L. Fulkerson is offering a lot of good Dry Goods at cost.

The Messrs. Everett have a lot of excellent shoes and boots at cost. No shoddy work, but a first rate article. We have tried the shoes.

The *Sentinel* office has been removed to the Norwood building.

McKee, a member of the great whisky ring, and charged with complicity in the whisky frauds, has been convicted of the charges against him.

Gen. Babcock, confidential secretary of the President is now on trial under similar charges.

The Army.

The report of the Adjutant-General shows the distribution of the army to be as follows:

On the Pacific coast	1,078
" " Northern frontier	2,709
" " Atlantic Coast	1,953
" " Gulf coast	187
" " Mexican frontier	2,335
In the Western Interior	10,902
In the Southern Interior	2,584
Total	21,748

The cost of this force during the past fiscal year was as follows:

Cavalry	$ 10,567,280
Artillery	3,486,000
Infantry	9,224,564
Indian Scouts	155,080
Miscellaneous	234,370
Total	$ 23,667,294

The other expenses of the military establishment were:

Arsenals and fortifications	$ 1,242,165
Staff	2,529,954
Engineer corps	361,446
Ordinance corps	1,097,434
Military Academy	402,561
Total	$5,636,560

Besides this the following items of the civil administration are included in the military budget:

Signal Service	$ 694,953
River and harbor works	7,227,250
War Department	1,219,237
Miscellaneous	2,185,663
Total	$11,326,803

MARRIED,

On the 3rd inst., by Jacob Yokely, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH J. DAVIS to Miss MARTHA E. HAYWORTH, all of Abbott's Creek township, Davidson county.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of Mr. Henry Shoaf, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. NORMAN KIMEL to Miss MISSOURI SHOAF, all of this county.

DIED,

Near Richmond Hill, Yadkin county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZA POINDEXTER, consort of Edwin Poindexter, in her 19th year.

In Winston, Mrs. FANNY WHITE, aged 84 years.

ABRAHAM SHAMEL, died at his residence, near Old Town, of dropsy, aged 86 years and 7 months.

VALENTINES AT THE BOOKSTORE.

FRESH
Garden Seeds
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
☞ No old stock on hand. All fresh and reliable.

BARGAINS!
Boots, Shoes and Hats
AT COST!!

Purposing to close out our Stock entirely, we offer it, at retail, at cost.
Persons desirous of **GOOD GOODS** at **LOW PRICES**, will do well to call early.
S. H. & S. A. EVERETT.
Salem Feb. 9th, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Publications
POSTAGE PAID.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	Weekly	$4 00
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner,	"	4 00
Frank Leslie.s Illustrirte Zeitung,	"	4 00
The Day's Doings,	"	4 00
Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.	"	4 00
The Young American,	"	2 50
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly,		2 50
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly,		2 00
Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine,	Monthly,	3 50
Frank Leslie's Boys of America,	"	1 50
Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours,	"	1 50
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun,	"	1 50
The Jolly Joker,	"	1 50
Frank Leslie's Family Herald,	"	1 00
Frank Leslie's New York Journal,	"	1 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac	"	50
Frank Leslie s Comic Almanac,	"	15

Every yearly subscriber is entitled to a beautiful Premium Chromo with each publication. The originals were designed and painted expressly for our use, and the Chromos are printed in oil, exactly reproducing, in every detail the original masterpieces of art.

Description of Chromos, Publication and Gifts, with sample papers, sent on receipt of stamps for return postage.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address, AGENCY DEPARTMENT, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 637, Pearl Street, New York. No.-6-6m.

TAX NOTICE.

All persons, liable to corporation tax, and have not paid their taxes, for the current year, are hereby notified that all taxes remaining unpaid, on the 20th of Februrary next, will be placed in the officer's hands for immediate collection with costs added. Call and pay. The corporation needs the money.

L. N. CLINARD, Secretary.

Salem Jan., 21st 1876.

TOY BOOKS.—The Standard Toy Books in profusion at Blum's Bookstore, in paper and beautifully bound in cloth.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N C., Feb. 1st, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Florvann Ader, Miss Mary Hicks, Miss Mattie Kiser. Miss Haselltine S. Libengood. Miss Emma Powell, Mrs. Polly Tod.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Joseph Bodenhamer David Clodfelter, Mager Coe, J. P. Crews, Allen Craver, John Crater, Joseph Crews, Rev. Wilson Gray, W. L. Jones, Rev. W. G. Matton, James B. Moore. J. S. Nesser, A. M. Noble, John Perlnaon, S. H. J. Phillips, Andrew Swaim, Sanford Spach, David Smitherman, J. O. Wood, Smith L. Wiles, Weleam Web, Eli Weavil 2, John W. Welch.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"DOMESTIC"
SEWING
MACHINES.

Liberal terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. Send 5 cts. for Catalogue. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
☞ AGENTS WANTED ☜ NEW YORK.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

ASTONISHING!

"*Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown.*"

Future events prophecied by rules in BENNER'S PROPHETIC BOOK. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig-iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic, what year hard times will end and busines revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimate trader and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post paid, for $1. Address SAMUEL BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross County, O.

FOR 1786.
APPLETONS' JOURNAL,
A Household Weekly Magazine,
DEVOTED TO
POPULAR LITERATURE, AND ALL MATTERS OF TASTE & CULTURE.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL appears in new type and with other mechanical improvements, making it the handsomest weekly literary journal in the country. APPLETONS' JOURNAL aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated in taste and pure tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty-five per cent. more than the largest of the Monthly Magazines, while in quality its literature is of the highest class.

Price $1 per Annum; 10 cents per Number.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The undersigned have procured, exclusively for subscribers to APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

"CHARLES DICKENS IN HIS STUDY,"

which is offered, under special terms, to every subscriber—in advance—to JOURNAL for 1876.

This steel engraving is in line and stiple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dicken's study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

The size of the plate is 20x14, printed on heavy plate paper 24x30, making a large and handsome engraving for the parlor or library wall. The execution of the plate is of a superior order.

The ordinary price of a steel engraving of this character in the print-shops would not be less than five, and perhaps six dollars. It is offered exclusively to subscribers, in addition to the JOURNAL for one year, for $5.00—that is, for $1.00 additional, each yearly advance subscriber to the JOURNAL for 1876 may receive a superb engraving worth fully five times the amount.

This engraving is entirely new. It has never been for sale in the print-shops, and CANNOT BE OBTAINED EXCEPT IN CONNECTION WITH APPLETONS' JOURNAL upon the terms and conditions given above. It will be mailed to subscribers postage prepaid.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

AGENTS, the greatest chance of the age. Address, with stamp, National Copying Co., Atlanta Ga.

EMPLOYMENT. Male and female, salary or commission. We pay Agents a salary of $30 a week and expenses. EUREKA M'F'G Co., Hartford, Conn. Particulars FREE. No 5-4w.

THE SPLENDID STOCK
-OF-
New Goods
JUST OPENED AND ON SALE
—B
PATTERSON & CO.
EXCELS
IN VARIETY, STYLE
AND
CHEAPNESS,
Anything of the kind ever offered in this market sin cethe war.
In this purchase many new articles have been added, including a very handsome line of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,
ORDERS FROM EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL CUSTOMERS FILLED WITH CARE.
☞ WE INVITE EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON WITH ANY OTHER STOCK.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 4, 1875.—4m.

A Situation Wanted.

THE undersigned desires a situation as Salesman or Agent, prefers Salem or Winston. He would commence, say between the 1st February and 1st of March. He believes from his experience, acquaintance, &c., he can control a considerable portion of the trade, and promises to do all he can for his employers. Please make me an offer, (which shall be confidential if desired), as I shall accept the position where the highest salary is offered.

Address, at present, E. L. HEGE,
Clemmonsville, N. C.
Jan 20 1mo-pd No 3

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WAREHOUSE!

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

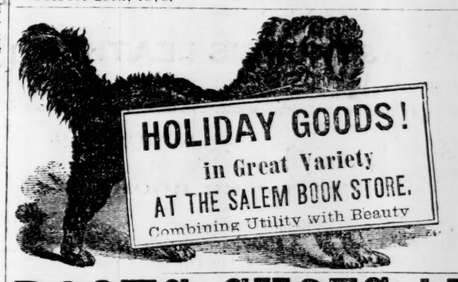
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FALL AND WINTER, 1875.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE**, which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
October 28th, 1875.



CHOICE
BOOKS
FOR
PRESENTS
At the Bookstore.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS!

We invite the attention of purchasers to our superior stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IT EMBRACES EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN THE LINE.

We make a specialty, in the Children's Department, of the

Celebrated Soller Shoes,

which are the best manufactured. The PATENT PROTECTIVE TOE is a feature that renders them universally popular—they wearing twice as long as shoes without it, and are far more elegant in appearance.

Our line of LADIES' and MISSES' SHOES is also complete. It comprises the best and most fashionable styles, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

We invite the especial attention of the young gentlemen of the vicinity to our HANDSOME SEWED WORK—light dress, Opera, double and single soled BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, &c.

We also have all kinds of COARSE BOOTS and SHOES for men, boys, women and children, of the best grades, and at **Low Prices.**

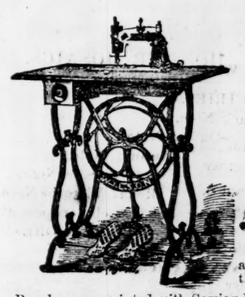
We have just received a stock of

HATS,

for Gent's, Boy's and Children, to which we invite attention.

We request an inspection of stock, whether with a view to purchasing or not, as we are confident that an examination will secure appreciation.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
September 29, 1875, SALEM, N. C.



THE "WILSON"
IS THE
MACHINE
THAT IS SOLD FOR
50 TO 55 DOLLARS,

and is warranted to do a greater variety of work, in a better manner, than any sewing machine in the world.

People unacquainted with Sewing Machines are urged to believe by Sewing Machine Agents that it is impossible to sell as good a machine for fifty dollars as they are selling for sixty-five dollars. Do not believe it. Do not take the *advice* of an *interested party*, but *examine for yourself, then you* will be *satisfied* that a first class Sewing Machine *can* be *sold* for fifty dollars, with all *attachments free.*

Besides the Grand Prize awarded to the Wilson Shuttle Machine at Vienna, it received at the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Horticultural Associaiton, at Indianapolis, Indiana, of 1870, the gold medal, and at the State Agricultural Society of Michigan, in the year 1871, *two diplomas*, a diploma at the American Institute, New York, and a diploma and medal at the Great Northern Ohio Fair, held in Cleveland in the same year; and at the fairs in 1872 it carried off seven first premiums at the Northern Michigan Agricultural and Mechantcal Society, and fourteen first premiums at the Ohio State Fair, for the best sewing machines and for various qualities and classes of work done on the machine, together with a silver medal and diploma at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, for the best work done on sewing machines. A gold medal, two large silver medals, a bronze medal, and silver cup, were awarded to the Wilson machine and work done by it, over nineteen competitors, at the Louisiana State Fair, held at New Orleans in the Spring of 1873; and similar honors in Missouri and other states are among its trophies.

An agent of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company will, in a few days, sail from San Francisco for Chili in South America, where he will open a Branch House and exhibit the world renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine at the grand exposition to be held at Santiago under the auspices of that government. By this step the Wilson Sewing Machine Company will complete the circuit of the globe. They have already immense agencies in China, Japan, British Indies, England, France and other parts of South America. Supreme in its superiority over all other sewing machines, the Wilson goes on widening its field year after year, carrying the blessings of a cheap capable and perfect sewing machine to the remotest haunts of civilization.

Superior merit and capabilities, cheapness in price, and ease of operation, have placed the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine far in advance of all other machines in the market. The public shows its approval of all that it is and does by purchasing the machines as fast as the Company can possibly manufacture them. There is no test of a sewing machine ever yet inaugurated but what has been used on the Wilson, and in every case it has come off ahead of every other machine in use. No pains or expense is spared in the material used in it, or the wormkanship of its construction, to make the Wilson every way the best, most pleasant, and most durable sewing machine in existence.

Machines with all attachments free, will be delivered at any *home* in Western N. C., for 50 to 55 dollars *cash*, through the company's Branch Office at Salem, N. C.

Special contracts made with clubs of three or more.

A. M. JONES, Salem, N. C.,
Agent for Western N. C.

Poetry.

Don't Take it to Heart.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did not we rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish to-morrow,
Were we not unwilling to furnish the wings;
So sadly intruding
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one's wealthy or whether one's poor!
Eyes bright as a berry,
Cheeks red as a cherry,
The groan and the curse and the heartache cure.

Resolved to be merry,
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget;
And no longer tearful,
But happy and cheerful
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

Humorous.

Billings' Rezolushons for 1876.

That i won't borry or lend, espeshily lend.

That i won't advise anybody until i kno the kind of advis they are anxshous tew foller.

That i won't wear enny more tite boots, if i have tew go barefoot tew do it.

That i won't swop dogs with no man, unless i kan swop two for one.

That poverty may be a blessing, but if it iz it iz a blessing in disguise.

That the world owes me a living—provided i earn it.

That no man shall beat me in politeness, not so long as politeness kontinues tew be az cheap az it iz now.

That if a man kalls me a phool i won't ask him to prove it.

That i will lead a moral life even if i go lonesum and lose a good deal of fun by it.

That if a man tells me a mule won't kik, i will beleave what de says without trying it.

That the best time to repent of a blunder is jnst befor the blunder is made.

That when i hear a man bragging on his ancestors i won't envy him, but will pitty the ancestors.

The above will do for 1876.

A MODEL STUDENT.—The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, though a very clever man, once met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attended, he said,

"And you attended the class for mathematics?"

"Yes."

"How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," said the student.

"What are they?"

What a laugh in the court the student's answer produced when he said:

"An inside and an outside!"

The Doctor next inquired:

"And you attended the moral philosophy class, also?"

"Yes."

"Well, you would hear lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Yes."

"Does an effect ever go before a cause?"

"Yes."

"Give me an instance."

"A man wheeling a barrow."

The doctor then sat down and proposed no more questions.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—The other day a Detroiter took home a book containing several anecdotes showing the power of imagination, and, after reading them to his wife, he tenderly said:

"Now, Angeline, you may some time imagine that you hear me kissing the servant girl in the other room, and you see how base it would be to accuse me of such a thing."

"John Henry," she replied, in a smooth voice, "if I ever imagine such a thing, you'll need a doctor within fifteen minutes, no matter what that book says."

A negro being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. 'But,' said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the darkey, "but I had to knock the man down free or fo' times befo' he would lend it to me."

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes, Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

over brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS,

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,

OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

WINSTON, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS,

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

WM. G. BAHNSON & CO.

Builders and Repairers of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c

WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work.

Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding.

All first class work guaranteed.

W. G. BAHNSON & CO.,

Opposite J. W. Fries' Tanyard, SALEM, N C.

Feb 25 1875-8

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, July 15th 1875.

WINTER BOOKS.

New and Beautiful Editions of

Taylor's King David,

Spurgeon's Types and Emblem's,

Chamber of Peace,

King's Great South.

Brttish and American Poets,

with a complete assortment of

JUVENILE BOOKS, GAMES, PICTURE CUBES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

NOVELS,

Bound in Cloth and Paper, consisting of the most readable publications for the liesure hour.

Call at - - - BOOK STORE.

THOS. R PURNELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves,

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

NEW BOOKS!

"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"

BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).

Best novel of the season.

Third supply almost exhausted.

"SIGNA" by Ouida.

HOOSIER MOSAICS.

NEW PAPETRIES.—

Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note

put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.* All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send **25 cents** to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. GET THE BOOK. No. 11. 1y

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

DAILY, $10 A YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY, $3. WEEKLY, $2.

POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address the TRIBUNE, N. Y. No. 11, 1y.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer.

No. 11. 1y. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

WANTED.—The Manhattan Manufacturing Company are now reorganizing their general agencies. Energetic men may secure the control of all sales in specified territory of a staple article. A permanent cash business and a monopoly that may be made to pay $5,000 per annum. For particulars address, with stamp enclosed, G. A. LUMPKIN, President.

147 Reade Street, New York

LAND FOR SALE!

I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, lying in Davidson County, near the Salisbury Road, within eight miles of Salem, adjoining the lands of Joseph Miller, Jr., Timothy Fishel, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES of which 20 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, there being not less than half of this 20 acres in ORCHARD OF THE MOST CHOICE FRUITS, and in good bearing condition. The remaining 85 acres are well timbered—white oak and hickory being abundant.

This tract lies within one-fourth of a mile of J. H. Miller's Foundry and Machine Shop, and is a very desirable location for a mechanic, farmer, or tradesman. I will sell this land privately, at any time between this and the 1st of March, and parties wishing to purchase will do well to apply at once.

For further particulars, call on or address,

C. A. HEGE, Salem Agr'l Works,

No-1-4w. Salem, N. C.

NOTICE!

HAVING duly qualified as Public Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of ANNA M. BLUM, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward at once and make payment to me; and all those having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly proven, within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. P. MAST, Public Administrator.

Salem, N. C., December 1st, 1875.

FINE GIFT BOOKS.

Mabel Martin, by Whittier.
The Shepherd Lady, by Jean Ingelow.
Swiss Pictures.
Italian Pictures.
Spanish Pictures.
"Those Holy Fields."
The Sea and its Wonders.
Allibone's Poetical Quotations.
Allibone's Prose Quotations.
Carleton's Farm Ballads.

The British Poets in Fancy Holiday Binding, and a general stock of the BEST BOOKS for general reading, at the BOOKSTORE.

BEAUTIFUL PAPETRIES 25, 50 and 75.

Very fair commercial Note 30 cents for five quires Envelopes from 50 to 75 cents a box.

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD. ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.

CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.

DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN, CHECKER BOARDS.

It Pays! It Pays!!

WHAT PAYS?

IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

IT PAYS the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

twiich has been published weekly for the last hhrty years, does this, to an extent beyond that of any other publication, in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions, and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences,

Every number is profusely illustrated and s contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, New implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repertory of New Inventions and Discoveries containing a weekly record not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Discoveries and Inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Science abroad.

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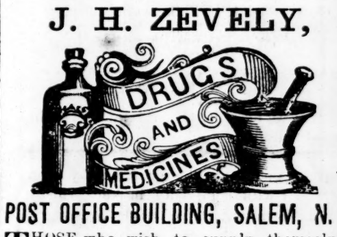

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte,	4.45 A. M.
" Air-line Junction	6.25 "
" Salisbury,	8.20 "
" Greensboro,	10.58 "
" Danville,	1.34 P. M.
" Dundee,	1.49 "
" Burkville,	6.51 "
Arrive Richmond,	9.35 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 A. M.
" Burkville,	9.00 "
" Dundee,	1.39 P. M.
" Danville,	1.43 "
" Greensboro,	4.28 "
" Salisbury,	6.54 "
" Air-line Junction,	8.52 "
Arrive Charlotte,	9.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	11.00 A. M.	Arrive 4.10P. M.
" Comp'y Shops, ...	"	.....
Arrive Raleigh,	3.49 P. M.	" 11.05 "
" Goldsboro,	6.40 P. M.	Leave 8.20 P.M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Greensboro,	7.00 P. M.	Arrive 6.00 A. M
" Co. Shops,	.....	Leave.....
Arrive Raleigh,	5.09 A. M.	Arrive 7.30 P. M.
" Goldsboro,	11.15 "	Leave 2.0 P. M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

Leave Greensboro,	4.45, P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.45 P. M.
Leave Salem	8.15, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 A. M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.05 A. M. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 7.30 P. M., connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

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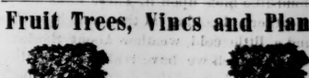

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